

# The Lomond Press

VOL. 7 NO. 38

LOMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APR. 20, 1923

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## LOCALETS

Mrs. H. E. Elves spent a few days in Lethbridge this week undergoing a strenuous course of dental surgery. She was accompanied home by Miss Kathleen Pelkey of Lethbridge.

Lomond awoke with a sudden start about four o'clock on Saturday morning to witness the burning of the Rickett house and to lend assistance toward keeping the blaze within bounds. Mrs. Plunkett and Lorraine had been tidying up the place preparatory to the occupation by W.A. Teskey and family and had remained in the building for the night. About four o'clock they were awakened by the smoke, fire having broken out from the base of the chimney. The alarm was quickly spread and a general response given. A stiff breeze was blowing from the north-west and it was with difficulty that the Walkey house occupied by Cons. Vise and family was kept from feeding the flames. The contents of the Vise residence were removed to the street. Nearby cisterns contributed their required contents and all hands, not to overlook the Boy Scouts, lent every possible effort to control the situation. The house and contents were protected by a policy in The Canada Security Co. for a sum of \$3000. It was by a mere stroke of fortune—more likely golf—that the Teskey furniture was not moved into the premises the preceding afternoon.

The fire cycle took effect the same day at the farm of W. J. Asselstine near Eyremore, destroying the garage and a Ford car. Mr. Asselstine was in town at the time. Apparently some unknown person was in the act of stealing the car, for the tangled remains showed it to be all but removed from the building and a water pail had been taken from the house to the garage, presumably for the filling of the radiator. As the place is considerably removed from resident neighbors there is no eyewitness to the probable miscreant. No insurance was carried on this property.

W.A. Teskey and Harry Manning drove to Calgary and brought home Mrs. Teskey and Helen and various articles of furniture. They are moving into the Doane house.

Mrs. C.W. Thompson has gone to Seattle on an extended visit to her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Asselstine and Miss Buchanan will leave in a few days on a visit to relatives on the Washington coast. Mrs. J. H. Bailey is taking over the Commercial Cafe in the meantime.

The C.G.I.T. entertained their mothers and friends at a social evening in the Church on Wednesday.

Old timers maintain that we must expect at least three dust storms before the season settles down. These storms have no connection with golf enthusiasts, however.

D.C. Towers has been around for a few days disposing of some of his livestock interests.

Bobby Moir came up from Vauxhall to renew his Lomond associations.

After the holding of three meetings, Ocean Wave ratepayers returned J. R. McKay to the school board.

Glen Ficht has returned to his job on the Imperial refinery at Calgary, since work was resumed there.

From all accounts the Montana oil field are a good place to keep away from if one wants a job. Too many are there now.

J. C. Jensen was up Hussar way this week.

Eggs 17c, butter 35c, wheat around a dollar.

Nanton News.—J. G. McLean, J. P., was called upon Monday to hear the most disgusting case ever heard in Nanton, when a brother and sister were held for trial before the supreme court on a charge of incest. The parties came from the vicinity of Lomond. The man is 31 years old and the girl will be 19 in July. The complaint was laid by their mother at Lomond.

The man had been away from the family home for 12 years, returning last summer. Last winter the mother noticed their manner toward each other which at that time she did not suspect of being criminal but regarded as foolish and remonstrated with them. On March 25th they left home, going to High River in search of work. Under an assumed name they later secured

work with Louis Roy, near Parkland, who, until they were arrested, did not suspect them to be other than husband and wife, as they represented themselves to be.

Information received after they left home led the mother to lay the complaint. They were arrested last Saturday by Constable Craig. The man was taken to Lethbridge jail Monday night by Corporal Vise of Lomond, and the girl was taken to Fort Saskatchewan Tuesday morning by Constable and Mrs. Craig, where the two accused will be held until their case comes before the supreme court.

(The parties concerned are Pete Koch and sister of Kinrossdale.)

## Notice

Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the stock-in-trade, fixtures and good will of the King Edward Cafe in the Village of Lomond from Lin Dong, and all obligations contracted in connection with the said business prior to Saturday, April 21st, 1922, must be presented to the said Lin Dong for payment.

YORK TWOY, Lomond, Alta.

## THE VILLAGE OF LOMOND

### Clean - Up Week

Clean-Up Week will be observed within the Village of Lomond from May 1st to May 7th, inclusive.

All rubbish will be removed by Dray on May 7th, at the expense of the Village, if placed in the lane at rear of lot for draymen.

After the May 7th rubbish will be removed at the expense of the individual ratepayer.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Bred-to-lay White Wyandottes pen No. 1 selected 214 egg strain. \$2.00 per setting delivered, or \$1.50 at the farm; pen No. 2 for \$1.00 delivered, or 75c. at the farm.—S. Galbraith, Armada.

ESTRAY.—1 brown horse.

about 1450 lbs., small star on forehead, branded on left shoulder 6—J. W. Bell, Eyremore.

FOR SALE.—Marquis Seed Wheat, cleaned ready for the drill, at market price.—Leavell Bros., Majorville.

## "THE LAND TITLES ACT"

In the matter of "Land Titles Act" and Amending Acts and in the matter of that certain Mortgage No. 5990CA made by John C. Devereaux to Netherlands Investment Company of Canada, Limited, covering the N.W. 1 of Section 6-13-18 W. 4th M.

## ADVERTISEMENT MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act," under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Lomond in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 5th day of May, 1923, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:—The North West Quarter of Section Six (6), in Township Thirteen (13), Range Eighteen (18), West of the Fourth Meridian, as described in Certificate of Title 18-A-2, excepting and reserving such exceptions and reservations as are expressed in the existing Certificate of Title, or may be implied in connection therewith.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to vendor's solicitors. The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about 8½ miles from the Village of Enchant and that it consists of approximately 160 acres, all of which has been cultivated. The improvements in addition to breaking consist of 1½ miles of fencing.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Macleod, Robertson, Smith & Co., Barristers &c., Canada Life Building, Calgary, Alberta. Refer to File Number 2750-WGE.

DATED at Calgary in the Province of Alberta this 26th day of March, A. D. 1923.

MACLEOD, ROBERTSON, SMITH & CO., Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved:—W. FORBES, Registrar.

## Now and Then



THERE will be an added zest to your enjoyment to-day if at the same time you are establishing financial backing for to-morrow by gradually accumulating savings. Youth can spare what old age will need.

Open a savings account with this Bank now.

THE  
STANDARD BANK  
OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS

Lomond Branch, - - - R. T. M. Temple, Manager.  
Travers Branch, - - - J. H. Olver, Manager.

## Sidelights on Canadian History

Contributed by Rev. F. Forster.

### THREE NOTED INDIANS

Any story of our country would be incomplete if due recognition were not given to the part played by the Indians in the wars for possession a little over one hundred years ago.

One writer says that it must be admitted that the British in America were far behind the French in Christianlike conduct towards the native races on first coming in contact with them.

The British trader had come in to oust the French trader and so the latter was apt to incite the Indians against the former.

One British officer, at least, considered the Indians no better than the brutes, and even suggested hunting them by dogs.

It was not surprising that such an attitude produced a re-action, and that re-action is personified in Pontiac, the war chief of the Ottawas.

He organized a confederacy, the confederacy of Three Fires (or three tribes), and endeavored to bring more Indians under his control.

The Indian rising of 1763 was in favor of the French and against the British as the latter had begun to deprive the Indians of land and to settle on it. The Indians called the British soldiers "the dogs dressed in red" and Pontiac spread the story among his people that one had had a dream and talked with the Master of Life who instructed them to make war upon these "dogs dressed in red."

At that time Pontiac was fifty years old but was active and hard and trained in battle.

The first attempt made was on Fort Detroit, a post with about one hundred and twenty soldiers in charge, and two armed schooners in the river near by. There were about a thousand or more white settlers about the fort. Their leader was wily and he endeavored to take the fort by strategy, taking some of his warriors in on a pretended peace

## H. E. Elves

AUCTIONEER

Notary Public and  
Commissioner

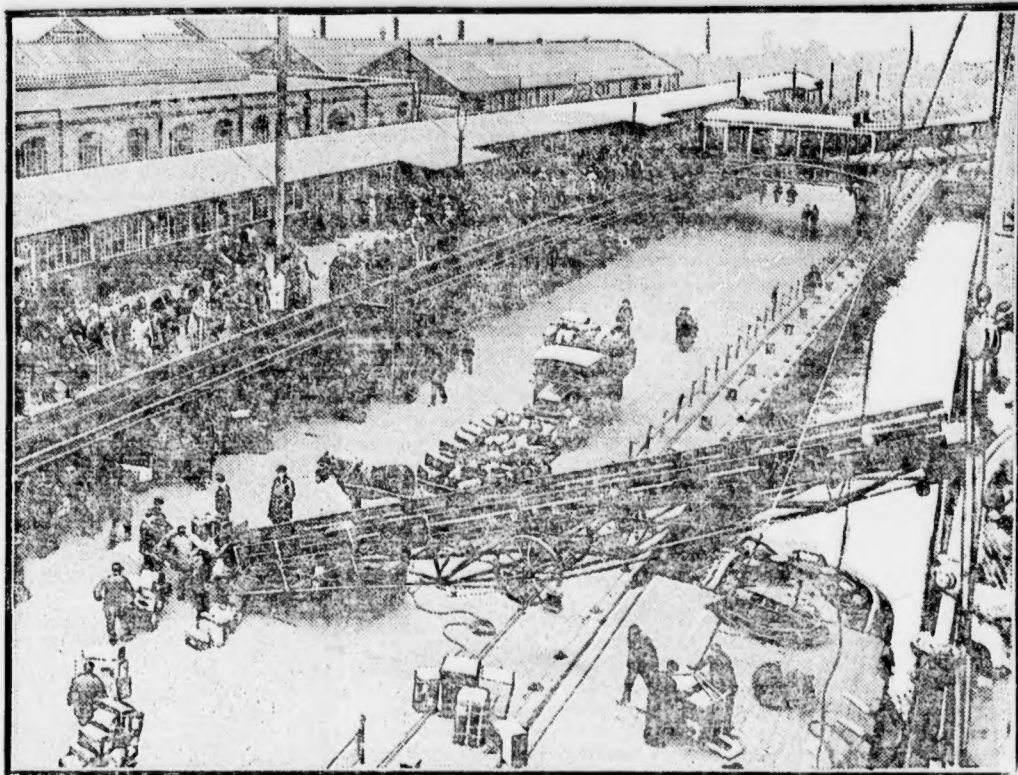
Lomond - Alta.

## Horse Hair Hides and Furs

I will pay the highest market prices for the above. Bring in your stuff.

JOHN HOLO

## New Canadians Start For Canada



A Busy Scene at the Liverpool Dock.

THE facilities for handling outward bound passengers at the Canadian Pacific dock at Liverpool, England, are as perfect and speedy as any in the world. As will be seen from the picture above of future Canadian citizens boarding the "Montcalm", the travellers pass from the street and railway station levels to waiting rooms on the dock side, and crossing the bridged wharf, board the ship by the saloon deck where they are received and assigned to quarters. Their baggage is handled from below and with despatch. A travelling belt carrier operated by an electric dynamo eliminates the necessity of many noisy and slow moving winch hoists which, when used and not too carefully operated, are the cause

of many trunks and boxes being damaged, so that the baggage is carefully loaded and distributed almost as quickly as the passengers are received. It is usually planned to have all the passengers aboard at least half an hour before sailing time, and the gangway is down for their reception about three hours before that time unless special trains are scheduled to arrive earlier.

As for other dock-side facilities, the Montcalm commenced to take on coal and discharge cargo, mostly package freight, at six o'clock of the morning of a recent arrival. By 2.45 in the afternoon she had taken 1,000 tons of coal into her side bunkers, and at the same time she was unloading 1,700 tons of freight, this being discharged by 7.15 the same evening.

mission but carrying muskets under their blankets ready to be used on a given signal. Gladwyn, the British commander, however, got wind of this and a massacre was avoided.

It is worthy of note that while the French were nearly all against the British, it was a French farmer who lived across the river from the fort who kept the inhabitants from starvation by his supplies of provisions during the long siege from May to October.

This siege and the capture of smaller forts was a matter of tedious and desultory warfare and of no great interest except as we see how the wit and resourcefulness of red and white men are pitted against each other.

In charge at Fort Pitt was Captain Ecuyer, a Swiss, and his sense of humor made him easily a match for the Indian. A Delaware chief sent word that his "love for the British" prompted him to ask that the fort be vacated, promising that those leaving would be protected. Ecuyer replied that there were 6,000 soldiers coming to his relief and the Indians must get out of the way "lest any of you should be hurt."

Another time he bade them "take care, for I don't want to hurt you."

Captain Bouquet, also another Swiss, on one occasion proved more than the equal of the native. By ambush and circling movement and decoy he put to rout a much larger number of Indians. He "beat the Indians in their own woods at their own game".

These men, however, were sore pressed on many occasions and became tired of their work, so that we find

Ecuyer writing in despair to be relieved of military duties, but even here his humor appears. "Let me go and raise cabbages" runs his request.

In 1766 peace was established with Pontiac and his warriors and trouble with the Indians was, for the time at least, over.

Joseph Brant, a Mohawk, is another Indian who played an important part in affairs at this time. He was born in 1742 and given the name of Thayendanegea, meaning two sticks of wood bound together, a sign of strength. The Mohawks were the mightiest of the Iroquois (Six Nations). It is supposed that the step-father of Joseph was known under the English name of Brant, hence the name the boy came to by known by.

The superintendent of Indian Affairs was a Colonel Wm. Johnson, a man always friendly to the Indians. Molly Brant, Joseph's elder sister, was a winsome girl of sixteen when one day Johnson rode by on a spirited steed. Molly asked if she might jump on behind. In fun the rider said she might. She jumped on the horse immediately. This was the cause of much merriment. Johnson, who was a widower, took a liking to the girl and married her in Indian fashion. This in itself gave Joseph a position of distinction, and in addition, he and Johnson became firm friends.

Brant did not inherit rank and therefore must make his own path if ever he was to be great among his people. He received his baptism of fire in the battle of Lake George, fought by John-

son's troops against the French who attacked from the north. A mere youth, he was siezed with fear in his first fight, but soon overcome the feeling and was ready for his next ordeal.

Joseph Brant attended a private school which had been established for Indian youths in Connecticut and afterward assisted in translations of the Acts of the Apostles and a History of the Bible. For a short while he acted as interpreter to a missionary.

By common consent he became regarded as a chief in his own tribe and also as the war chief of the Iroquois. It is as such at the age of thirty-three that we find him when the break came between America and Britain, and Brant was to remain British to the end.

In 1775 Brant paid a visit to England where he made a good impression, and where his picture was painted by Romney, the noted artist, giving us an unusual chance of recalling his appearance.

He had received an appointment as captain and we find him in command of the King's forces at Oriskany and in border warfare.

Many early records credit Brant with terrible cruelty, but it is probable that he personally was more often inclined to be humane, and it is likely that at Cherry Valley, where farms were plundered and non-combatants put to death freely, most of this work was done without Brant's consent.

Peace was signed between Britain and America in 1782 and Brant sought and secured suitable settlements in Canada for his people.



In 1785 he went to England again. It is said that he refused to follow custom and kiss the King's hand. It was beneath the dignity of a war chief. He turned, however, and told the Queen that he would only be too pleased to kiss her hand. A combined act of dignity and gallantry.

An amusing incident happened when Brant was invited to attend a masquerade in Mayfair. He was attired in the costume of his tribe and had painted his face. A guest dressed as a Turk thought to have sport with him and, expecting to find a mask, reached for his face, but he pinched the chief's nose. A shrill war-whoop followed and Brant's tomahawk went whirling around the offender's head. Guests scattered in fear in every direction. Brant calmed down and later explained that he was adding to the fun, but it is likely that Mr. Turk had "enjoyed" a very close call.

On his return from England Brant endeavored to complete a federation among all native tribes but without success, but his power with them is proven by the tempting bribes offered him in New York to forsake the British standard and settle across the line.

Brant died in 1807 at the age of 65, after having seen the settlement of his people established, churches built among them and schools commenced.

In this connection I recall a remark made to me a year ago by a Western Cree Indian, and which much surprised me, that there are more pagans today among the Indians in Eastern Canada than in the West.

In the city of Brantford stands a splendid monument to the Indian from whom it gets its name.

Pontiac, Brant, Tecumseh—and the greatest of these is Tecumseh.

All three fought, not so much for others as for the lost cause of their own people.

Tecumseh was a Shawnee, born in 1794, in Ohio.

The Indians in the West resented the encroachment of the Virginians. They said "It was we who so kindly received Europeans on their first arrival. . . . They at first asked only for a little land. . . . Later they took land from us by force and drove us from our homes."

In a lament over the death of his friends, Logan, a Mingo chief, made a fine oration, justifying himself for reprisal. Can we blame the Indians?

While Tecumseh was young his father died and his oldest brother, Cheesekaw, took the dead chief's place as leader.

At the age of 12 or 13 Tecumseh took part in his first engagement and it is not to be wondered at that he turned and fled from the field. Soon he had to follow custom and, by fasting in loneliness, establish his relationship with the unseen world. At this time he saw a brilliant star shoot and took this as a good omen, and on his return his people rejoiced and called him "the shooting star," or Tecumseh.

Tecumseh and Cheesekaw with a party of fifty young companions took a journey West to explore and get acquainted. Cheesekaw was in command and on one occasion while a skirmish with white people was going on Cheesekaw was killed, having previously foretold the occasion and manner of his death. Tecumseh was chosen leader.

Tecumseh's youngest brother had meantime become the prophet of the tribe, supposed to be gifted with special divine power. He was a twin and

twins were looked upon as possessed of special powers.

This prophet called for a federation of the reds against the whites, claiming divine instruction along these lines.

Tecumseh seems to have had a quiet understanding with the British and was fast forming a strong confederation of Indians at Tippecanoe, making the Americans suspicious.

He was able, however, by his wonderful gift of oratory to check their suspicions, if not allay them. It is said that for three hours on one occasion he held a mixed audience of whites and Indians spell-bound.

Speaking to a military governor of the place of the president in the war he puts a great deal of war's philosophy in a nut-shell. Tecumseh said "He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I shall have to fight it out."

How long, how long, till we wake up?

When Brock and Tecumseh met two great men shook hands. The white and the red were alike in many respects—tall, athletic, active, intelligent, gentlemanly.

It is too bad that war was to claim both in their best manhood.

Brock said of Tecumseh, "A more sagacious or a more gallant warrior does not, I believe, exist."

And Tecumseh said as much of Brock when, in their first interview, he turned to his Indian fellows and said, "Ho-o-o-e, this is a man!"

Tecumseh was valorous in the field of battle, yet withal a merciful Indian.

After Brock's death the British cause lacked great leaders' and it is with shame that we record the brave Indian's last fight, how Proctor, the British leader, betrayed the Indians and escaped with his staff when the firing began.

The great chief died fighting, having first told his followers of the manner of his death.

Rev. T. Powell of Calgary, Superintendent of Missions, will occupy the pulpits on the Lomond circuit on Sunday, May 6th. On Monday evening, May 7th, Mr. Powell will give a lecture in the Lomond Church entitled "People We Meet". The same lecture will be given at Travers on Tuesday evening, May 8th. A special invitation is extended to the public generally to take advantage of these services.

Special attention is also directed to the annual observance of Mothers' Day which will universally take place on Sunday, May 13th. Preparations are being made for celebrating suitable services in the Lomond Sunday School and Church.

The annual business meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held at the home of Mrs. F. Forster on Wednesday afternoon, May 2nd, at three o'clock.

**HAY FOR SALE.**—The Municipal District of Clifton has a quantity of good 1921 upland hay for sale at \$10 per ton. At Travers apply to E.K. Jinserdahl for delivery, and at Lomond apply at the municipal office to A. Walker, secretary-treasurer.

## Here and There

An addition to the Canadian Pacific Montreal-Toronto train service is a nightly train each way, making six trains every night between the two cities. The increase was found necessary on account of the heavy tourist traffic to Montreal from the West.

The opinion of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands of British Columbia, is that "Canada can absorb at least 300,000 people annually, and this number can come on indefinitely. There is no limit to the requirements of the country. As many as we can get are wanted."

Nova Scotia is endeavoring to arrange an "old home" month during July or August of 1923, and it is expected that many from distant parts of Canada and the United States will visit the towns of their origin during the festival period set apart.

Incomparable Lake Louise has achieved new fame. The makers of the Gray-Dort car have put out a model in a new color which they term "Lake Louise Blue." It is of a lovely green-blue, and if it has caught anything of the glorious gleam of Canada's most beautiful mountain lake it should be a popular color for other than motor cars.

Big Bill, the last surviving buffalo at the Pinafore Park Zoo, St. Thomas, was recently shot. The animal had been suffering for some time from the same malady which carried off his mate a few months ago. Big Bill was said to have been the finest specimen of Buffalo east of the Government Park at Wainwright, Saskatchewan.

Albert Steedwell, Canadian Pacific Railway engineer at Port William, has an airedale dog that is a wolf killer. Mr. Steedwell has a farm at Upsala, and while visiting the farm the dog routed out a brush wolf and chased it. During the subsequent battle one could hardly tell which was dog and which was wolf. Mr. Steedwell went to the assistance of his pet and together they finished the wolf.

T. W. McKenzie, Canadian Pacific Railway agent at Rosemary, Alberta, has received letters patent on a device for the purpose of locking automobiles. It is so constructed that when the switch is thrown off the car is automatically locked, thereby eliminating the possible chance of an owner leaving his car unprotected. The device cannot be operated nor the car started by an unauthorized person without causing an alarm.

The number of persons killed or injured while trespassing on railroad tracks were 50 per cent. less in 1922 than the average of the preceding fifteen years. The figures are 5,300 for nine months of 1922 compared with 10,736, the average for the previous year, according to an announcement made by the Safety Section of the American Railroad Association. This reduction in casualties is claimed to be due to the improved policing by the roads and to success of the Safety First movement.

From September 1 to March 31 inclusive, the Canadian Pacific Railway has transported to Vancouver 7,884 cars of grain, representing 11,668,328 bushels. Last year during the same period the movement amounted to 2,802 cars or 3,967,632 bushels. From the beginning of the crop season 13,571,320 bushels had been exported from Vancouver, of which 11,128,620 went to the United Kingdom, 2,242,300 to the Orient and 200,400 to South America. Last year during the same period export amounted to 5,000,000 bushels.

## Here and There

St. John, N.B.—J. M. Woodman, general superintendent of the C. P. R., New Brunswick district, announced that the only large expenditure in his district during the year will be for ballasting and bridges. Mr. Woodman returned from Montreal, where he was on a business trip.

Edmonton.—The northern railway extensions, which under the recently announced agreement with the Union Bank will be proceeded with next spring, are to be built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Construction Department. One of the conditions of the agreement between the provincial government and the bank interests is that the C. P. R. do the construction work, it is stated by Premier Greenfield, and the conditions will be complied with by the government, which had originally intended building the roads under its own railway department.

Port Arthur.—Additional track-age accommodation will be constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in its Port Arthur yards this coming summer, especially, at Current River, to take care of the increasing grain trade to be created by the elevators there. Other work will also be done locally and at Fort William considerable will be undertaken, including the replacement of the two large freight sheds destroyed recently by fire, with buildings of an improved and fireproof type.

Carleton Place, Ont.—On the occasion of the retirement of roadmaster Jelly and section foreman J. Millikin from the C. P. R. Company's service, the fellow employees and their wives gathered at the town hall, Saturday, and a social evening was spent. The tables were laden with the very best that a caterer from Ottawa could provide, and about 150 people were present from all classes of the company's service.

St. John, N.B.—C. E. McPherson, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Winnipeg, was in St. John recently, the guest of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. W. White. Mr. McPherson is always a welcome visitor to St. John where he was for many years as the representative of the C. P. R. up to 1897 when he went to Toronto, and later in 1899 to Winnipeg, his headquarters since. He has watched this Western metropolis grow from a town of 40,000 to a city of 200,000.

Yorkton.—Another milestone in the history of railway development in Yorkton and district was marked when the members of the clerical staff of the C. P. R. freight department took up their quarters in the offices of the new freight shed. This building is 240 feet long and 40 feet wide, and provides accommodation for eighteen cars of freight. The building and track alterations involved an expenditure of nearly \$70,000.

Winnipeg.—Great interest in the increasing of facilities for the storing and handling of grain at the head of the lakes was reported by Charles Murphy, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who returned from Fort William. Mr. Murphy stated there would be an enlargement of at least 4,000,000 bushels in the storage capacity during the coming summer, and it was hoped the new equipment would be in working order in time to take care of the next crop. Two privately owned elevators were to be erected and the buildings of the Saskatchewan co-operative company to be enlarged he stated. One construction outfit was already on the ground and construction would be rushed as soon as weather conditions permitted.

## The Lomond Press

LOMOND ALBERTA

Published Every Friday.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

RAE L. KING, PROP

LOMOND ALBERTA, APRIL 20, 1923

### NOTES

One does not appreciate his July hot weather to be administered in April, does one? It seems to accentuate a million odd corkscrews in one's winter unmentionables. And then there is the lurking fear that it probably is but an exchange of "mean" temperatures agreed upon by the ordinarily conflicting elements. South Alberta got a taste of July in April. It made the weeds grow and at the same time made excellent conditions for destroying the growth on young weeds. For the last named favor the people are truly thankful. The drain on crop moisture will be materially lessened. We are all set for a turn of prosperity.

o o o

Alberta citizens will be asked to express their sentiments on the liquor problem. The present act, beer in hotels and restaurants, licensed sale of beer and light wines, and government sale of all liquors, will be the four questions asked on the preferential ballot. The wets complain that their cause is being discriminated against by applying three phases of the wet desire on a preferential ballot against one dry phase. Some prohibitionists are also complaining against submitting a plebescite when only the beer phase was petitioned for. The

L. H. STACK, L. L. B.  
BARRISTER - SOLICITOR  
NOTARY

Bank of Hamilton Chambers  
VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

HERBERT J. MABER  
SOLICITOR AND  
BARRISTER  
VULCAN - - - ALBERTA



VULCAN ENCAMPMENT I.O.O.F.  
Meets the second and fourth Mondays  
in each month. Visiting patriarchs al-  
ways welcomed.

E. B. McCULLOUGH, C. P.  
GORDON HANNA, F.S.

PRIMROSE REBEKAH LODGE No. 61  
LOMOND, ALBERTA

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays  
in each month. Visiting members wel-  
comed

N.G., Mrs. Alice Erskine.  
V.G., Mrs. Dolly Benson.  
R.S., Mrs. Helen Williamson, P.N.G.  
F.S., Mrs. Hattie Manning, P.N.G.  
Treas., Mrs. Vera Munro.  
D.D.P., Mrs. Jennie Teskey.

1915 vote was by male franchise only and was overwhelmingly dry. We doubt that, now counting the women's influence, that the reaction of sentiment is strong enough to turn back to the old wet regime. The Press will maintain a stand for prohibition. We cannot see any good to come from the booze element. For that matter, the present price on booze should be prohibition enough.

o o o

When one reads about the wonderful attractions in the South Sea Islands the strenuous life on the prairies seems a waste of energy.

o o o

B. C. tomato growers are being offered \$15 a ton by canners for this season's crop. There are two and a half pounds of tomatoes in a can. The cost of manufacture and distribution, compared with present retail prices, provide a generous margin for a few people in between

o o o

Phone in your news!

For Hardware, Harness, Dishes,  
Furniture, Paints, Etc.,

go to

L. H. Phillips

LOMOND

ALBERTA

### THE PRESS OFFERS CLUBBING RATES WITH

The Family Herald and Weekly Star.  
The Free Press and Prairie Farmer.  
The Grain Growers Guide.  
and Several Other Publications

General Daily Paper and Magazine Sub. Agency.

Order Counter Check Books  
From THE PRESS

## More Special Prices

50-lb. sacks Coarse Salt, \$1.10 - Block Salt, \$1.10

Mixed Jam, 55c. Excelsior Dates, 2 pkts. 25c.

Cocoa, 25c. lb. - Dried Apples, 3-lb. pkt. 65c.

Sweet Oranges, 3 dozen for \$1.00

GOLD STANDARD solid pack canned Tomatoes,

Corn and Peas - - - - 2 cans for 35c.

A Fresh Supply of Smoked Hams, Bacons and  
Bolognas Every Saturday.

Fruits - - - - Vegetables

Watch! ---the Corner Store South Window for SPECIALS!

BUTTER 35c., EGGS 17c.---subject to market fluctuations.

## Elliott, Argue & Co.